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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, August 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Regulations for the Enrolment and Draft of the Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
3 P. M., Aug 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order of the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by a special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered—

The States to Furnish their Quotas Forthwith.

First. The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this department of this date according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Rendezvous to be Designated.

Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the locations of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Enrollment.

Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, etc., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrolment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

Manner of Drafting.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

Filing the Lists.

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the list of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

County Superintendents.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

Exemption.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in such township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States. All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug. 5, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; the Vice President of the United States; the officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom-house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on post road; all pilots; all marines actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on personal knowledge that the said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

Drafting.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or in his absence, such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment list not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county.

Notices of Draft to be Served.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force, shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

Substitutes.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

Assembling after the Draft.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

Organization of the Drafted.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment list, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

Regimental Officers.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment shall decide.

Muster Rolls.

11. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster roll shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

Enlistments by Towns.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties.

Provost Marshals.

Fifth. Provost marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

Consolidation of Skeleton Regiments.

Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of additional 300,000 volunteers called for by the President, on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

No New Volunteer Regiments.

Seventh. From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of Volunteers will be organized; but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862. NO. 11.

The Cedar Mountain Battle.

Heroic Valor Against Heavy Odds.—Complete Details from the Battle-field. Attempt to Overwhelm Banks' Column. How it was Frustrated.—Regaining our Lost Ground.—Fearful Mortality of Officers.—Gen. Hartsuff's Interview with the Rebel Stuart.—The Enemy's Loss Greater than Ours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The editor of the *Star*, who was on a visit to his family at Culpeper Court House at the time of the battle on Saturday last, gives the following account of it, containing items of interest not mentioned in other accounts:

At noon on Friday Gens. Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard—who, with two regiments of his cavalry command, doing duty immediately under him, a New Jersey and a Pennsylvania regiment had been in the saddle all night and day guarding the Rapidan for a week from the Raccon ford down to a point fourteen miles below and south of the railroad—that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light artillery, and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force of eight hundred and out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing about thirty rebel prisoners, including a major, a captain, and two lieutenants, on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men. We hear that he was publicly complimented by his superior officer on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his movement. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpeper Court House, and there awaited a supporting force to arrive from the immediate vicinity of that point.

At noon of the same day, Gen. Pope, on learning these facts, instantly ordered Gen. Crawford to march his brigade to that end. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. As his brigade, the 28th New York, 10th Maine, 46th Pennsylvania, and 5th Connecticut, and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpeper Court House to the gay music of its four splendid bands, its appearance was the theme of admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Gens. Pope and McDowell, who went over from their encompments near by to see it start out. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpeper Court House, immediately in rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry. Shortly after ordering Crawford, General Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel river bridge, near Griffinsburg, nine miles from Culpeper Court House, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of expected conflict.

By eight o'clock P. M. the head of General Banks' column was descried marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major General Sigel was, also, at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and, by a forced march of twenty miles, his advance reached the village by daylight.

Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon, Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advance, until the latter, at two o'clock, P. M., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At four p. m. the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of Genl. Banks came up, and went into the action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the whole of it into play. The contending forces, at the opening of the battle, were apparently about a mile or more apart, the rebels showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a sugar-loaf eminence situated 2 miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar Run in our rear and a small wooded ridge behind that.

Gradually, from 4 to 6 P. M., the rebels opened new batteries from the woods surrounding the basin or plain lying between the fronts of the two contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they played a cross fire from both sides, as well as a direct front one, upon our troops, including the most of Gen. Banks' infantry, that had been put in line for the conflict.—So annoying was this fire, that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's cavalry in a gallant charge, is said to have succeeded in taking two of the rebel guns, with no loss to speak of.—Subsequently, at six P. M., in pursuance of orders, portions of Augur's and Williams' divisions of infantry, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three most desperate bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should have persevered, to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greatly outnumbered our forces about seven thousand in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the rebel infantry, our artillery played sad havoc with them, driving decimated regiment after regiment back into the shelter of the dense forest, to have their places instantly occupied by fresh regiments, to be decimated in the same way.—Among others, this fire killed the rebel Generals Winder and Trimble. The arm of the former was torn off by a shell, and he died very shortly afterwards from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell.—Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rapid motion for the field of action, General Pope, with his staff, accompanied by Gen. McDowell and his staff, immediately proceeded together from their headquarters to the front. As they passed Rickett's division, and the head of Sigel's army corps that lined the road for the whole six miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave Gen. Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then wheeling again into marching column, pushed forward with signal eagerness for the fray.

At seven o'clock, P. M., Generals Pope and McDowell reached the thickest of the fight, and the advance guard of Ricketts, coming up at the same time, took position immediately in the rear of that occupied by Genl. Banks' corps. *There being no room on the* field for deploying more troops of ours than were under Banks, those of Ricketts could not get into actual action before night came on, which, for some hours, prevented further fighting. In the course of the engagement, our forces engaged had retired perhaps a mile from the position in which they commenced the battle at four o'clock, p. m., the rebels advancing slowly as we receded before them. This movement on the part of General Banks, notwithstanding his heavy loss, and the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evolution of a dress parade. *Not a man of his corps*, or indeed of any other, showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear to the distance of more than half a mile, where stood a provost guard of Ricketts' corps, bayonet in hand, to check any, if there should be, disposed to skulk off the field.

We left the field at eight o'clock for the night, in course of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our batteries brought on a renewal of the engagement for two hours, in the course of which each side is believed to have lost two or three hundred more in killed and wounded. By a cavalry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Generals Pope and McDowell and their respective staffs, were within an inch of being killed or ridden down. They had dismounted in the front to rest a few minutes from the saddle, when the enemy's cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing they were mistaken by a company of their own men for charging rebels, and received their fire, killing a few of their horses, only, we believe.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those killed were Colonel Crane, of the 3d Wisconsin; Maj. Savage, and Captains Abbott, Russell and Gooding, and Lt. Browning, of the Second Massachusetts. Colonel Donnelly, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, was, we fear, mortally wounded. Colonel Creighton and Adjutant Molyneau, of the Seventh Ohio, are also very badly wounded.—Captain Robert W. Clarke, of the First District regiment, received a wound in the foot. General Augur received a minie ball in his back, as he was in front of his division turning in his saddle to cheer it on. General Geary is wounded in the arm so that he will likely lose it, and Gen. Prince is slightly wounded. On Saturday evening, as Gen. Augur was being carried past us back to the hospital, it was thought his wound was mortal; but, on surgical examination, it was found to be a severe but not a dangerous wound.

At six P. M. yesterday, seven hundred and fifty of our wounded had reached Culpeper Court House by ambulance. Every church and other suitable building in the village, including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female—those of secession proclivities even throwing them aside for the time being—were very generally vieing with each other in rendering them every accommodation and assistance in their power.

Both sides made some hundreds of prisoners in the course of the engagement, and it was from prisoners that it is made certain that the rebel loss is equal to ours, if not greater. We estimate our killed and wounded at one thousand five hundred, after striving to inform ourselves as correctly as possible on the subject. At six o'clock in the evening, as before remarked, seven hundred and fifty had been brought to Culpeper Court House, and there were then at least two hundred remaining in the two or three houses, in the rear of the field, occupied as hospitals. Yesterday morning, on the reformation of the lines of Gen. Banks' corps in the rear of the reinforcements that had come up, as explained above, it was found that his loss had been by no means as great as was thought at dark on the previous day.

At daybreak, yesterday morning, the sharpshooters of the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturday's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces had, however, disappeared from sight. At sunrise a rebel brigade, supported by artillery, emerged from the woods in the front, and just as they got into line of battle General Milroy opened on them with his battery of Wiard guns, which seemed to sweep off an entire company or two, the rest instantly taking to their heels for the cover of the woods. Shortly afterwards Gen. Bayard, who continued, as before, in the extreme front, scouting to the right and left with his cavalry, reported them filing in force in both those directions, as though aiming to flank us on both sides.

General Pope immediately despatched Tower's division, of McDowell's corps to follow, watch and confront them on the right, and a division of Sigel's *corps d' armie*—whose we did not learn—to do the same for those moving on the left. General Bayard, with two regiments of his cavalry brigade, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was thrown in advance of Tower, and the gallant and efficient Colonel Duffie, of Bayard's command, with his own Rhode Island and the 1st Maine Cavalry, was thrown in advance of our division of observation on the left.

At 11 A. M. it was definitely ascertained from reports from these forces that the purpose of the enemy could hardly be flank movements. Ere 2 P. M. the impression became general at General Pope's headquarters on the field, that instead of seeking thus to renew the engagement, the rebels were either seeking a new position in the rear or skedaddling.

Since we reached Washington Gen. Pope has telegraphed here that the engagement was not renewed yesterday afternoon; that the enemy have retired to a position two miles back, and that he advanced with his own army this morning to that lately held by the enemy.

We omitted to state above that the prisoners say that the rebels commenced the attack with ten thousand men, General Ewell in command, who were reinforced by Jackson with five thousand men before 6 o'clock, P. M., the balance of Jackson's army getting up early in the night. They claim their combined force to be from fifty to sixty thousand strong.

By a break in the telegraph the reception of General Pope's order to Gen. King to join him with his admirable division was delayed twenty-four hours. He, however, started his advance from the vicinity of Fredericksburg at 4 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning had reached Elk Run ford, so he is doubtless up with the main army by this hour. From our own knowledge of the situation, we feel sure that the reception of this important addition to his fine army has already been taken advantage of by Major General Pope, and that he is again in motion towards *Gordonsville. His men all* believe him irresistible, and feel certain that signal victory will attend his movements at their head, as on all previous occasions when at the head of his Western army.

We lost a single piece of artillery, one of Best's. It upset in a ditch, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned.

[From the New York Times.]

ON THE FIELD, CEDAR RUN,
EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF CULPEPER,
Saturday, August 9, 1862.

This has been an eventful day with the Army of Virginia. It had been known since yesterday morning that the rebels were in force immediately on our front. They have been driving back General Bayard's cavalry for several hours before the force under General Crawford was sent forward to give them battle, and no sooner had we arrived here than our outposts were fired upon by their pickets. Skirmishing was kept up all the forenoon, and the enemy held completely in check; but it was not until three o'clock P. M. that the fight assumed the dignity of a battle. At that hour, the rebels opened their artillery upon General Crawford from the wood, to the right of the road about one mile. This was done to ascertain the position of our batteries, and if possible bring out our force. General Crawford ordered Knapp's Pennsylvania battery to reply, and, at the second shell the enemy's guns were silenced. Their long line of cavalry had moved around a high hill on our left, towards the Rapidan Ford. At once a strong force of cavalry was thrown in that direction, and soon after, the enemy finding he could do nothing, countermarched his cavalry to our right.—Thus matters stood, the large force of the enemy having been held in check by General Crawford's single brigade of infantry, artillery and cavalry.—Cannonading continued on both sides until 4 P. M., when General Banks appeared upon the field with General Augur's division, and the remainder of General William's division. Gen. Crawford's force, consisting of the 28th New York, Col. Donnelly; 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Knipe; 10th Maine, Col. Beale, and 5th Connecticut, Colonel Chapman, with a battery of the 4th United States artillery, under Lieut. Muhlenborg; Roemer's New York battery, and Knapp's Pennsylvania battery were now thrown to the right, with the exception of the artillery, for the purpose of making a movement on the enemy's flank—the most important movement of the day. The 10th Maine was then moved forward to the support of the centre, and the remainder of the brigade formed, as stated, on the right, with the addition of the 3d Wisconsin, and an effort was made to drive the enemy from their cover in the wood.

During all this time the firing on both sides was terrific, and the men were falling by the score. The line advanced steadily, with the exception of the 3d Wisconsin, under a still galling fire and drove the rebels back.—The Wisconsin regiment fled at the first fire, and it was with great difficulty and at great personal risk that the general succeeded in getting them into line again. They had hardly returned into their position, however, when they broke and ran again—in fact, proved worse than useless. The remainder of the infantry charged upon the enemy's batteries, several of which could not be seen until they entered the wood, where they came suddenly upon a large infantry force that had lain concealed since the commencement of the fight. This force opened fire upon our men with frightful effect. The slaughter at this point was very great. More than one-half the men of the 28th New York were killed and wounded. Col. Donnely, commanding, was mortally wounded; the lieutenant Colonel Brown, and the major are both wounded, and there is not a captain of a company left to the regiment. The 10th Maine lost about 150 in killed and wounded; the 5th Connecticut suffered similarly, besides losing Col. Chapman, who was taken prisoner. The 46th Pennsylvania has hardly enough men left to form a full company. Col. Knipe was wounded in the head and in the arm, but not fatally; Lieut. Col. Selfridge was slightly injured, and the major was shot through his arm.

General Crawford and staff were near being taken prisoners twice during the fight. On both occasions they were examining different points, with a view to a change of position, when they came upon the rebel pickets. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt. While I am writing the wounded are being carried to the rear, for although the firing on both sides stopped at 9 P. M., it is expected that the fight will be renewed in the morning, with largely augmented forces on both sides. Our cavalry force at Madison Court House, under General Beaufort, has been driven out, and from every point we receive intimations that the rebels have determined to offer us an obstinate and bloody resistance.—What the rebel loss has been to-day, we cannot ascertain. I will learn and send further accounts as soon as possible.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 11, 1862.—We have received the following despatches dated

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Two miles from Battle-Ground,
Aug. 11, 1862.

There was no fighting yesterday.—The enemy made several efforts to flank us, but through the skillful disposition of our forces were checked at every point. At daylight on the morning after the battle, Gen. Milroy was pushed forward, and occupied the battle-ground with his pickets, the enemy having retreated two miles to the sides and summit of Cedar Mountain.

It is difficult as yet to form an estimate of the number killed, but 200 is said to be a fair approximation, and it will take until late this evening to complete the burial. The number killed on the rebel side is said to exceed our own. This is explained from the fact that, as at Richmond, they hurled vast masses upon us, and our artillery mowed them down in great numbers.

General Augur is at one of the hotels, and General Geary is at the house of Mrs. Ward, a Union lady. Both Generals Augur and Geary are doing well.

General Hartsuff had an unofficial interview with the rebel General Stuart to-day. Stuart said but little of the battle, and was not at all exultant. Both Generals manifested a desire to renew hostilities.

General Sigel now occupies the front, and his Western successes lead us to expect much from him in the impending great battle. Captain Wilkins, of General William's staff, was taken prisoner. The rebel General Winder was killed by a shell.

A large number of our wounded officers were taken prisoners, but the rebel Generals would not give their names. Generals Stuart and Harly are encamped near the battle-field. General Stuart says he got in the rear of two brigades coming from Fredericksburg, made them fight him, and then went around by a cross-road and came up here.

During the battle, General Green, of Augur's division occupied the left wing, Generals Prince and Geary the centre, and Generals Crawford and Gordon the right. General Crawford lost in killed or wounded all his officers.

ACCORDING to the latest official statements, the territory of Russia comprises 370 042 German square miles. This does not include the possessions of the Russo-American Company, and the territories of the Caspian and Aral lakes. Of these, European Russia, with the districts of Prem and Orenburg, comprises 90.134; the Caucasus, as far as it belongs to Russia, 8 033; Siberia, with the islands, the Amour country and Sachalin, 262 745; the kingdom of Poland, 2,257; and Finland, 6,870 square miles.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Policy of Emancipation.

Letter from Robert Dale Owen.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

My political antecedents are known to you. Always a Democrat, but never a pro-slavery Democrat; opposed, in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that, in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of the wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the danger fraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication; opposed, with a hereditary aversion, to war, I was willing, before the sword was drawn, to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors.

But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties.—War would not, under the divine economy, have been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings we must recognize its necessities.

No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging ever existed before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensue from its protraction beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may eventuate in good. In calculating these, time is an essential element.

Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousand millions or upwards is not an improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays), will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last three years longer, unless we are willing to risk national bankruptcy.

How is this to be terminated?

By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South; nothing more.

By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. *Delay* is defeat.

And it must be effectually done.—After one such war the nation may revive, its energies still elastic; solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially, to say nothing of worse ruin. To save the country, then, the war must not terminate without a sufficient guaranty against its resumption.

How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? What guaranty is sufficient, that it will not be resumed?

Gradually, very gradually, as this contest proceeded, have I been approaching the conviction that there has been but one such guaranty; the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this continent. Perhaps—but as to this I am less certain—that measure is the only sure means of terminating, quickly and effectually, this war. The recent reverse under Gen. McClellan, the scattered rebel fires daily bursting forth in States which our forces had already overrun, the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in *an effectual manner.*

I am not an advocate of revolutionary short cuts out of a difficulty. I am not in favor of violating the Constitution by way of escaping a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is replete with peril.

Could slavery have been abolished, by northern action, while peace yet existed between the North and the South, without a violation of the Constitution? in other words, without a revolutionary act? Clearly not. Can slavery be eradicated now, in war, without such violation? If emancipation be necessary to ensure the permanent peace and safety of our Government, and if we are willing to pay to all loyal slave owners a reasonable price for their slaves, clearly yes.

For no principle in law is better established than this, that when important public interests demand it, private property may be taken, at a fair appraisement, for public use. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held, in this and other civilized countries, to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law calls *"appropriation force pour caused utilité publique."*

But of importance how utterly trivial is the opening of a street or of a railroad compared to the preservation, in its integrity, of the greatest republic upon earth!

Ought we to declare general emancipation, coupled with a provision for the payment, to all loyal slaveholders, of the fairly appraised value of their slaves? This question resolves itself into another. Have things gone so far that the Union, in its peaceful integrity, and negro slavery within its borders, can no longer co-exist? That is THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. I think it must be answered, even now, in the affirmative. Every month that passes is converting hundreds of thousands of moderate and conservative and peace-loving men to the same opinion. They despair of sectional friendship or national peace, until the teeming cause of mortal hatred and civil war is rooted out forever.

Have we the means of paying loyal slave owners a fair price for their slaves? If we act now, before a protracted contest has exhausted our resources, yes. If we wait the termination of a three or four years' war, very certainly, no.

In that price deportation must not

be *estimated*. The South asserts that negro slaves are indispensable to her. That is only so far true, that she does absolutely need hired negro workmen, and ought not to be deprived of them. Her agriculture would for a time be ruined without them. But no good man desires a settlement under which any section of our country would be even temporarily ruined.

Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices and traditions in favor of owning her laborers, has herself been brought, by the perils of the hour, to think seriously of a change of system, as the only means left her to obtain aid and comfort from Europe. Nor can all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact, that such a change of system would advance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration, to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes, at a fair valuation, the slave property of the South. Will such a declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of the whites throughout the slave States? The result, so far, has clearly shown that the negro, mild and long-suffering, and often attached to his owner, is little disposed to resist under an organization of his own. Once assured of freedom, he will gradually join our cause—that is all. He can be hired as laborer or soldier, which may seem fit—payment being made for him, if his master proves to be loyal, and his services being confiscated if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our right.

Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the chances of European intervention. Be those chances great or small, intervention may occur, and that ere *long*.

If it occurs, its character will chiefly depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in regard to slavery.

If, previously to such intervention, we shall have issued a general declaration of emancipation, then we shall stand before Europe as the champions of human liberty, while our enemies will be regarded as the advocates of human servitude. Public opinion in England, in France and throughout Europe, generally, will then prevent the respective Governments from intervening, except it be in our favor.—No European Government dare place itself in the attitude of a slave protector.

If, on the contrary, we shall have left the issue as it now stands, our policy indicated only by the Confiscation act, not broadly and boldly announced, and more especially if the South, despairing of saving her favorite institution, concedes, as the price of foreign recognition and support, a voluntary system of gradual emancipation—not at all an unlikely move—then the sympathy of public opinion throughout Europe will be with the South, and will sustain any action in her favor.

Think, too, in such an event, how false our position! how low we shall have fallen in the eyes of the world! how unenviable the place we shall occupy *in history through all time!*

It is idle gasconade to say that, thus situated, we can defy Europe. Let the South, by conceding emancipation, secure the sympathy and the permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without action of ours; then throw into the scale against us the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France—and who shall say how many tens of millions besides?—and what chance for success, or for reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponents who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a portion of a great nation desiring a separation from the mother country and forcibly casting off its authority, what more sympathy can we expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or to Mexico when Texas struck for independence. Until the issue is changed, so that the great question of human liberty becomes involved in it, we must expect from European powers at the best only indifference; coupled, probably, with the feeling that as Mexico succeeded against Spain, and Texas against Mexico, so will a Southern Confederacy finally maintain itself against us.

That a declaration of emancipation was not issued a year ago, I do not regret. Great changes must mature in public opinion before they can be safely carried out. Extreme measures, to be justified and to be effectual, must often be preceded by long tried conciliation. Yet in national emergencies it may be as dangerous to disappoint as to anticipate public opinion. And I confess my fears for the result, if decisive measures are longer delayed.

Stand where we are we cannot; and to go on is less dangerous than to retrace our steps. We ought never to have proposed emancipation with compensation to loyal slave owners, nor declared to the disloyal, as by law we have, that their slaves shall be liberated without compensation, if we did not intend to follow out the policy we commenced. We have incurred the odium; let us reap the benefit.

For do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to retain slavery in the border States, even in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far, extirpation of slavery, the only effectual policy, becomes the safest also.

All men in the North will not acquiesce. Neither did all acquiesce when the war was commenced, yet who that is loyal opposes it now?—And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, *for unanimity?*

Some will fall off. So be it! There is small loss in that. And there is some gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half loyal. He who is not for us is against us.

I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, with such small proportion of exceptions as in radical national changes must be disregarded, are to-day prepared for emancipation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their option. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, and have still to make, are too vast to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of perpetual safety and peace.

Reflecting men feel, too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a Northern, necessity. The South, exhausted and suffering, needs it to the full as much as we. She will soon see, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two coterminous nations, can never again exist in amity on this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive slave law difficulties, if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper declaration, easily issued, will or will not be followed by a thousand practical difficulties. The uprooting of an ancient and gigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. The true question is, whether greater difficulties, even insuperable ones, do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacles is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

When dangers surround us, we must walk, in a measure, by faith. Let us do what we can, and leave to God the issue. We may best trust to Him when we enter his path of progress.—He aids those who walk in it.

I feel assured that final success awaits us in pursuing such a path. And I see no other road out of the darkness.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, July 23, 1862.

LATEST NEWS.

A Battle at Baton Rouge.

The latest account says the strength of the rebel troops is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000, under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss is 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to the statement of the prisoners taken, was immense. Among the killed of the rebels, the name of General Clark is reported.

General Advance to Rapidan River.

CULPEPER C. H., Aug. 17.—1 o'clock P. M.—A general advance towards the Rapidan river commenced this morning. If the rebels intend to dispute our passage to Orange Court house, they will probably endeavor to drive us back.

No intelligence of any fight has reached here up to this hour.

Evacuating Harrison's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—Harrison's Landing was evacuated by the Union troops this morning, at about the same hour, Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg.

All was quiet, and all the public property had been safely removed.

A Battle at Clarenden.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 15.—Reports from White River say, that General Hovey's division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Arkansas. The Federal forces consisted of six regiments of Infantry, and the Rebel force of eight regiments of Cavalry and a part of General Hindman's brigade.—The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

The War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Two Federal couriers were captured by the guerillas nine miles south of the city, last night. Their despatches and horses were taken from them, when they were released. They report a large force under Starns, north of Murfreesboro'.

The rebel Morgan made another raid into Gallatin, Tenn. It is reported that the dwellings of Unionists were fired, and Union men hung.

A party of the First Tennessee Cavalry undertook to surround a rebel house six miles from Nashville, last night, and captured the occupants, but were fired upon from the windows and by guerillas in the woods and obliged to retreat. They came in, reporting a force of 7,000 rebels near the city. The troops were under arms all night, and cannon planted to destroy the city on the first approach of the enemy.

The following from the Philadelphia *City Item*, edited by Col. Fitzgerald, an influential Democrat, is plain talk, and will hit deservedly hard some pretended Union men in this county:

OUR OWN TRAITORS.—We should be more successful in fighting our enemies in the South, if we were more energetic in dealing with their friends in the North. Since McClellan's repulse before Richmond the Secessionists in the free States, the secret agents of the Confederacy, have been active day and night in their traitorous attempts to discourage the people. These men are not numerous, but they are influential; they corrupt the Legislature; they poison the press; they disseminate damnable sentiments of despondency in every possible way. They must be silenced, and they SHALL be, for the people begin to understand them.

"These traitors are cowardly.—They say the war is an abolition war. This is a lie. They tell the people that the Government is not to be trusted. Another lie. In their newspaper organs is never to be found one word in censure of the rebellion, but columns denouncing the Administration, which is, in fact, denunciation of the country. In time of war, the Government and the nation are one and the same thing. Destroy the Government, and the country goes with it.

"At present these traitors work hard to prevent enlistments. Thousands of men in Pennsylvania would before this day have enthusiastically enrolled themselves in the noble army of the Republic, had it not been for the lies and advice of these traitors. In Philadelphia there are systematic efforts made to keep men away from the recruiting offices.—Every officer in the new regiments forming feels that his energies are chilled by a secret and disloyal influence."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 19, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Another Partisan Ticket.

On Wednesday last a number of men claiming to be the representatives of the Democratic party of the county met in the Court House, and after calling *Jacob Cresswell to the Chair, J.* Simpson Africa read a list of names and moved that the gentlemen named be admitted as delegates, which was agreed to. Delegates were not required to present credentials of their election, which was the best evidence that but few of them, if any, had received the proper authority to act for the party. We know that a majority of the men who occupied seats as delegates had *not* been elected as such.—They were brought together by a secret Circular issued by a few leaders in this place whose main purpose was to nominate some men for office who could not have received a nomination if one half of the Democratic party had participated in the choice of Delegates.

The first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Congress. R. Bruce Petrikin and John Scott, Esqs., were nominated. It is proper here to state that Mr. Scott was not a candidate for nomination for any office, and yet he received 21 votes. Mr. Petrikin having received a majority of the votes was declared nominated. A motion was then made and sustained by the *enemies* of Mr. Scott, nominating him for the Senate, *which he declines*, as will be seen by referring to his letter in to-day's *Globe*.

Samuel H. Bell, of Shirleysburg, was nominated for Assembly; David Caldwell, of Huntingdon, for Sheriff; John Gemmill, of Porter, for Co. Commissioner; Michael Star, of Dublin, Director of the Poor; J. B. Carothers, of Franklin, for Auditor; R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, for Prosecuting Attorney, and John Noss, of Tell, for Co. Surveyor.

This ticket was placed in nomination by the influence of men we would not trust in any public position. Men who declare openly their friendship for the cause of the Rebels are not fit associates for loyal Democrats. We cannot support any ticket or any man accepting a nomination from Rebel sympathizers.

THE CONSTITUTION.—For some time we have been reading with care the *columns of several of the most prominent* papers of the State claiming to be the leading organs of the Democratic party, but we have yet to find in any of them that evidence of loyalty to our Government the people have a right to look for from presses making so very loud professions. We have yet to see in any of them any other than the kindest brotherly feelings for the traitors who are attempting to destroy our country. And yet they deny being secession sympathisers. Since the adjournment of Congress, these, and other party presses of the same school, have kept up the discussion of the "eternal nigger question" with more bitterness than it was discussed by the Abolitionists while Congress was in session. The "nigger" and the Constitution appears to be their only "stock in hand." They would sooner the Government should be destroyed and our homes made desolate, than that a negro should be set at liberty, or the Constitution understood different from their notions. Such a position has already cost us the lives of tens of thousands of our best men, and millions of treasure. The time is past for discussing any other than the *one important question*,—"SHALL THE GOVERNMENT BE SAVED?" This is the question that must come home to the heart of every man, and he who hesitates to give the Government an unconditional support, cannot expect to be considered truly loyal.

NO POISONING IN CAMP CURTIN.—Post Surgeon Wilson at Camp Curtin, issued the following card on Saturday last:

A CARD.

CAMP CURTIN, HOSPITAL DEPT.,
August, 16, 1862.

Reports having been circulated to the affect that several men had been poisoned at Camp Curtin by eating pies, containing strychnine, and that they had died from its effects, I deem it only just to state, that there is no foundation in fact or circumstance for this rumor. There has not been a single death in camp, or any sickness but a few mild cases of cholera morbus, caused by eating unripe fruit or vegetables, since the gathering of the recruits now in camp.

J. P. WILSON,
Post Surgeon Camp Curtin.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 15th, 1862.

MR. LEWIS.—I am informed by persons who were present during the sitting of the Democratic Convention, which met in this place on Wednesday last, that I was placed in nomination by that body for the office of State Senator, with power to appoint Conferees to meet the other Conferees of the District. No member of the Convention asked my consent, or intimated to me his intention to introduce my name as a candidate for that position. A gentleman whom I believe to be my personal friend, did inform me that he had been instructed to vote for me for Congress, and asked me whether I desired to be nominated. I informed him, very decidedly that I did not. This was all that was said to me about introducing my name for any purpose in that Convention. It was used without authority, and as I have not been asked by the official organs of the body, whether I will accept the position in which I was placed by its action, I take the *only means left, an announcement thro'* the public press, to say that I will not accept it. I will not appoint Conferees as requested, I will not accept a party nomination if tendered, and I state briefly why:

The facts attendant upon the Convention: The fact that it assembled in answer to circulars sent out by individuals, and without any published call of the Chairman of the County Committee: The fact, stated, I am informed, by one of the members, in open convention, that in many townships no delegate elections were held, and most of them were self-constituted delegates; The fact that my nomination was insisted upon *against* the protest of those who said they were my friends; these, and the respect due to my friends, would in *ordinary times*, even if I derived political position, be sufficient to make me hesitate about accepting a nomination proffered under such circumstances. But these are *extraordinary* times, I have no aspirations for place or power, and these reasons are not worth either consideration or discussion while others of greater importance exist.

I do not accept this party nomination because I am opposed to party strife as long as we are in the midst of this wicked rebellion. Party contest can neither aid in maintaing this war, nor weaken the rebels. On the contrary it must weaken and divide loyal men, and give strength to treason. Is not this manifest?

I will not go back to examine the causes, alleged by partizans on either side, of this rebellion. It is enough for me to know that we have a form of Constitutional Government which protects every right, and remedies every wrong in a peaceful, legal, and effectual manner; that traitors have raised the arm of revolt against its authority; have marshalled hosts of armed men not only to resist, but to destroy it, and that at the present hour we are engaged in a bloody struggle for its existence. Shall this Government be preserved or destroyed? That is the issue we are trying, and it is being tried; not by discussions of heated partizans, not by the intemperate invectives of a political press, but by the ordeal of BLOOD. Rebels have forced the ordeal upon us—they fired the first gun, and put the Government in a position which compelled it either to uphold its authority or acknowledge its impotence. It is the only ordeal which will settle the issue. This is painfully evident to us. The weeping eyes and the sorrowing hearts that have been in our streets and homes during the last ten days; the separations we have witnessed; the gallant, honored men, who early in the war, and recently have left us, and now are enduring the toils and privations of a soldier's life, the lists of dead, and sick, and wounded we have scanned, all these tell us this is no more party contest we are engaged in, that it is a contest of *blood*. It is one in which the loyal heart of the nation espouses one side, the disloyal the other. These are the parties in that contest. Now if our hearts all go with the brave defenders of the nation's flag and honor, while they are fighting under one banner in the field, what need have we for *two* at home; what good can be accomplished by division? I can see no good which can result from a party contest at this time, but much evil. Let any candid man look at it *dispassionately and see in what it must* result.

Take up two papers of opposite political parties. Instead of discussing the differences of political principle which divide parties, they are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war. I have before me illustrations of this. A late number of the Bedford *Gazette* calls the Conference which nominated Hon. Edward McPherson for Congress in that district, "an Abolition Congressional Conference." A late number of the Huntingdon *Journal & American* states that a Convention of the "Anti-war Democracy" of Blair county nominated Archibald McAllister for Congress. It is my pleasure to know both these gentlemen. Mr. McPherson went to this war, where the Abolitionist proper never is found. He went into it as a captain at the head of his company. A more loyal man than Archibald McAllister, and one who has done more to sustain the government and the war, does not live in this district. And yet any rebel who would get hold of those partisan papers would inevitably be led to believe that the people were divided into two hostile classes, the one Abolitionists, the other Secessionists; and both opposed to, or disaffected towards the Government. The Republican partisan in his rancor, styles the whole Democratic party as Secessionist or Anti-war. The Democrat, with equal bitterness, ranks all the Republicans with Wendell Phillips and his fellow-traitors, who oppose the President and his measures, because he observes his official oath. Unacceptable, unpopular, even, as the truth may be, it is a truth which should be uttered, that partisans, and political presses are by these means misrepresenting and libelling the great body of the people of this State. They are neither Abolitionists, nor Secessionists, in the proper sense of these terms. There may be an insignificant number of each, but where they vow themselves they receive the scorn which their treason *merits. And yet if we keep up* political organizations through this trying crisis, these misrepresentations go on, despicable extremes are adopted as characteristics of a whole people, men become embittered, they who should be united are divided, and a false color will be given to any result of an election. If a Republican be elected, the Southern leader will say to his followers, "there is no hope for justice in the old Union, another 'Abolitionist' is elected." If a Democrat is elected, the same leader will say, "the 'Anti-war' party is successful, all we have to do is to hold on a little longer for separation, compromise, or a fight between parties in the North." Thus, in either event the partisan contest will end in division at home, and aid and comfort to the enemy. What is there to justify or call for this? There is no political issue that can now be raised, which will compare in importance with the one I have stated. That is fundamental and vital. All others are mere incidents and should be held subservient to it. If we fail in that, not only will parties fail, but the cause of Republican Freedom throughout the world will *go down in our failure.*

The destruction of free Constitutional Government will be a calamity which will call forth the sorrow of suffering and hoping humanity in all lands, and be hailed with exultation by the monarchs, nobles, and oppressors of the world. It must not be. We must not divide upon any minor question until the rebellion is crushed; the Government reinstated in its lawful authority, and the Constitution and laws made supreme over the whole Union. Division among twenty millions of people must not enable seven or eight millions to succeed against them. If it do, who wishes to be one of the twenty millions surviving? I trust such divisions will, by the good sense of the people be yet prevented. I have my decided political convictions, and if political issues must be forced upon us I will meet them. *If they cannot be prevented, I will not consent to have my name used at this time, to make them.* I would rather invoke all men, whatever may have been their past political differences, or however they may expect to differ in the future, to bury their differences, disband old political organizations, *and unite as one people, in this* deadly struggle for national existence. Let us make public sentiment so strong, so undivided in support of the army in the field, and of the Government in its measures to suppress rebellion, that the man who betrays want of sympathy with either of them, will feel the necessity of turning his face and traveling southward.

Our armies are in the plain, and the foe is drawn out to meet them. The Government has called for more help, and our picked men are on their way to join in the battle. Let there be no discordant voice until the conflict is over. Let it not be said that while the battle was raging, Aaron held up one hand of the ruler, while Hur pulled down the other, but let the whole people come up to his help; let us hold up both his hands, and cry God speed to the loyal hosts in strife, and with such a cause, and an united people we shall soon rejoice in victory. Until we shall have done this I have no heart for the strife of party, and will take no part in it.

Yours, &c., JOHN SCOTT.

Party Nominations.

Last week we gave the ticket nominated by the Republican or People's Party's delegates, a majority of whom were kept constantly under the lash of the numerous candidates who came to the Convention determined to rule or ruin. A large number of the delegates who were not under the immediate control of the office-hunters, were opposed to making nominations, and in the position they took, they were sustained by the unanimous voice of *their party outside of the Convention* and by a very large majority of their voters in every township in the county. But the great mass of the voters were nobody in the estimation of Dr. Orlady, who was the leader of the radicals.—The politicians had, by hard labor, got control of the Convention, and every fair and honorable suggestion to unite the loyal vote of the county upon a Union Ticket was trampled under foot.

In the so-called Democratic Convention, an effort was also made to adjourn without making party nominations; but Abram Cresswell took the lead, and with the assistance of other radicals, forced a nomination against the wishes of a large number of delegates, and against the wishes of a large majority of the party in the county.

Will the Democratic party proper, and the Republican or People's party, submit to being made slaves to men whose highest ambition is political strife and the spoils of office?

We shall support no other than a Union ticket, pledged to the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

We want to hear from every township whether it is the desire of the loyal people, irrespective of party, to have a new and a strong ticket in the field. We hope there may be no delay in answering the call. A bold and manly *action* will crush out all opposition to the will of the people.

All who are in favor of a call for a Union County Convention to put in nomination a Union County Ticket, will authorize us by letter or otherwise, to attach their names to a call.—Let us hear from the people as early as possible, that there may be a *united action* of all opposed to party strife and party tickets at this time.

WAR NEWS.

Good News from Cumberland Gap.

The reported loss of 3,000 U. S. Troops False.—The Rebels Badly Whipped at Tazewell, Tenn.—The True Story from Cumberland Gap.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Captain J. A. Terry, Division Quartermaster, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th, at noon, reports that DeCoursey's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on the 9th, at Tazewell, Tennessee, and that Colonel Cochran, of the Fourteenth Kentucky regiment, whipped four rebel regiments. Cochran held his fire until the enemy were within 150 yds., and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded, and fifty-seven of the Sixteenth taken prisoners. We took a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel prisoner, whom we exchanged for the 57 prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagements in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the foregoing. All the reports of the cutting to pieces of General Carter's and Colonel Byrd's forces by the rebels are utterly false.

General Morgan has thanked DeCoursey and Cochran for their gallantry.

The Knoxville papers give a list of 100 rebels killed at Tazewell.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain.

Official Despatch from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 13, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in Chief:

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnell's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpeper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpeper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court H. was merely a feint to detain the army corps of General Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpeper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks's and McDowell's corps.

Brig. General Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's ordnance as far as possible, and capturing some of the men.

The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during Friday and Saturday night. Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpeper, with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpeper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Rickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock P. M., and found the action raging furiously.

The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

I found Banks holding the position he took early in the morning. The losses were heavy.

Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks. The brigades of Crawford and Girden being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the centre.

Before this change could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Rickett's Division.

Their fire was most destructive as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday.

The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day. Our only active operations being on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch.

A cavalry and artillery force, under General Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning.

Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder were sent forward in the morning.

The behavior of Banks' corps during the action was very fine.

No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement.

He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command.—His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one flank to the other, fell into the enemy's hands.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier General Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Crawford.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500, of whom 200 were taken prisoners.

As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own.

A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE.
Major-General Commanding.

Sigel's Pursuit of Jackson.

HEADQUARTER'S OF GENERAL SIGEL'S COMMAND, NEAR THE RAPIDAN RIVER,
AUGUST 15th, 1862.

The enemy are still reported to be retreating beyond the Rapidan. Although they have a force on the other side with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, they are supposed to be merely covering the retreat of the main body.

General Milroy is in the advance, with Buford and Bayard's cavalry, and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points.

It is stated by scouts that Jackson's army numbers 60,000 at least. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers. Some of the latter came into our camp last night, and said almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert if they thought they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday, with his musket barrel grasped in both hands, (the stock having been broken off) and eleven dead rebels lying around him, some with their heads smashed and others bruised in various ways—all the dead showing with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three balls.

Many of the enemy's dead were left unburied, while others were only half covered, in many places arms and feet being seen above the earth.

Some thirty-six prisoners, who were wounded, and concealed themselves in houses near the battle field, were brought in to-day.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 19, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Our Boys.—The four companies that left this place on the 7th, 8th and 9th, were organized into a regiment last week with six companies from Blair, and left Harrisburg for Washington on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Col. Higgins, of Hollidaysburg, was elected Colonel; Capt. Zink, of Altoona, was elected Lieut. Colonel, and J. J. Lawrence was elected Major. Mr. Lawrence was tendered the position of Lieut. Colonel by the unanimous voice of all the companies in the regt., but he declined to accept. We were with the boys three days before they left camp, and were gratified to find them in good health, fine spirits and anxious to move nearer the enemy.

Gen. Geo. W. Speer arrived in camp with his company on Wednesday.—The company was not full, but we were satisfied it would be full in three or four days.

APPROPRIATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HUNTINGDON CO.

Resolved, That there be appropriated and there is hereby appropriated out of the county funds the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers from this county, as follows:

To those enlisting for 9 months		$20 00
" " "	12 "	30 00
" " "	3 years	50 00

To be paid to them or their order in monthly payments of five dollars per month, commencing at the time of enlisting into service.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Owing to the amount required for relief and what we have agreed to pay to new recruits, we will have to require you to comply strictly with the requirements of your warrants for collection, as an additional tax will have to be levied when the present is collected. You are therefore notified that if you do not strictly comply with the above, the law will be enforced against you. Therefore fail not under the peril of the law.

By order of Commissioners.

Aug. 5-3t. H. W. Miller, Clerk.

Accidents.—Benj. Hutchison, an old and respectable citizen of Warriorsmark township, was accidentally and fatally injured by a threshing machine on the 2d inst. The cylinder burst, a part of it striking him on the head, injuring him so severely that he died the next day.

On the 11th, Joshua Cochenour, of Warriorsmark town, went out hunting in company with two other men. The party seated themselves upon the ground, with the guns behind them. Wilson pushed one of the guns out of his way with his foot, and in doing so, the trigger was moved by a stick, and the gun discharged its contents into the breast of Cochenour, killing him instantly.

☞ A man named Christian Foix, who had undertaken to work for Solomon Zook, of Union township, died there on the 29th June, while in bed. He had been complaining, but appeared pretty well when he retired. The deceased was about 50 years of age, a shoemaker by trade, had resided in Huntingdon and other counties, but was a native of Berks. He had some tools with him, but no other effects of value.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The new paper party have purchased the printing materials last in use in the publishing of the "Broad Top Miner," and are making arrangements to issue the new paper soon. There is still another press and fixtures in town, together with a large number of Know-Nothing lamps, all of which will be sold cheap. Enquire at Colon's headquarters.

Sheriff Watson received orders on Monday from the Marshal of the Western District to report himself immediately at Pittsburg for instructions to make preparations for drafting men for the old regiments. The Sheriff left for Pittsburg last evening.

Arrests.—A number of arrests for treason have been made in Baltimore City and different parts of Maryland. Several arrests have also been made in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other places, for discouraging enlistments.

Ripe Grapes.—We have had exhibited to us a bunch of ripe grapes, raised by Mr. Michael Snyder, of this place. They are the Jacob's grape, and come to maturity in the latter part of July.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

Variety Envelopes.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met at the Court House in this borough, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 12th, Gen. G. W. Speer, President, in the Chair.

On motion of Mr Grafius, of Alexandria, it was

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at a previous meeting, ordering the holding of an exhibition this fall, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, Israel Grafius and Theo. H. Cremer, Esqs., were elected Delegates, and William Dorris, Jr., John Scott and John Jackson, Esqs., Alternates, to represent this county at an election for trustees to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to be held at the College on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next.

The delegates or alternates who expect to attend, are requested to notify Dr. E. Pugh, (Agricultural College, Centre County, Pa.,) of the fact, so that provision may be made for their getting from the railroad station to the College.

J. Simpson Africa,
Secretary.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Great War Meeting in Shade Gap.

Mr. Editor:—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Shade Gap and vicinity, was held on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., in favor of prosecuting the war to the death.—The people in this section of the country are becoming fully aroused to the necessity of taking the most active measures for the suppression of the most wicked rebellion, now threatening to shake our beloved republic to its very foundation. The following officers were chosen to preside over the meeting:

President—James Neely, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Robert Goshorn, Christopher Price, Jacob Felenlee, Valentine Schmittell.

Secretaries—Dr. J. Alfred Shade, J. W. Scott, Thos. Teague.

The following resolutions were offered and read by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, and unanimously adopted with loud applause, as expressions of the sentiments of the meeting:

Whereas, Our country is now plunged in the horrors of a cruel and protracted rebellion, which threatens her very existence, aiming as it does, at the dissolution of our Union; and the complete overthrow of our Government; *And whereas*, our treacherous enemies have already slain thousands of our fellow-citizens—our sons, our brothers, our fathers, and our friends—on bloody battle-fields, and are still, with an enmity equal to their vigor, mustering their rebel forces, and endeavoring with all their might and main, at home and abroad, to have their wicked designs consummated; *And whereas*, our present Administration has issued call after call, and our brethren on the bloody field call after call, for large, strong and loyal reinforcements, to meet and to crush the foe; *And whereas*, in this great National *death and life struggle*, where the most momentous issues are at stake, there can be but two parties, the *loyal* and the *disloyal*; *And whereas*, the hour of action has come, in which every man should choose his side and show his colors; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Shade Gap, will not now wait to expatiate on the causes, dispute the mistakes, nor conjecture the consequences of this cruel war, in this the hour of our country's peril, but we will, as with one heart and one voice, give a hearty response to the call of the Administration, and pledge ourselves, to the utmost of our power, to support it in the high discharge of duty.

Resolved, That as we would rush to save our factories and our homes from the fires of the incendiary, so should we rush to save our country from the fire and sword of rebel enemies; and as Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and his rebel angels until they were thrust out of Heaven, so will we fight against the traitor Davis and his rebel legions until the last rebel is crushed or driven out of our once happy Union.

Resolved, That, as we have already given of our substance and our kindred to our country's cause, so will we continue to give and encourage those who do give, and give ourselves, until this wicked rebellion is forever crushed, the schemes of its abettors forever thwarted, and the arms of its helpers forever broken; and to this end, we will set up our banners in the name of God, and march forth to save the freest country, and the best Government in this world, and bury our party bickerings, our sectional differences and platform contentions, in one common grave, and discuss our religions and our politics beneath the triumphant *Stars and Stripes* when the war is over.

The audience were addressed by the President of the meeting, General Spear, Col. Noss, Robert Goshorn, Esq. and the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, in eloquent and patriotic speeches, which were received by an attentive audience with loud applause and repeated cheers. At the close of the meeting a number of volunteers enlisted, and at once took the prescribed oath. A vote was taken whether they would enlist for nine months or three years, which resulted unanimously for three years or during the war.

Be assured the people of Dublin and Tell are fully aroused, and are determined to sustain the Union, Constitution and Government of our country.

Occasional.

Babyville, Centre Co., Aug. 8.

Mr. Lewis—*Sir*:—Believing that you, and every other patriot, and lover of the Constitution and Government, take a deep interest in all that is being done to sustain the Army of the Union, I would just inform you that a squad of 22 men left this place this day for Harrisburg. Part of the members were from good old Huntingdon county.—One of the members was Robert Reedir, the fifth and last son of a poor widow who is now desolate and alone. Could a Spartan mother done more than she has done? In the wars of 1812 her father lost his life in defending the honor of our country from an insolent and foreign foe, and now she gives her five sons to defend and perpetuate that liberty and that government that is assailed by a wicked and tyrannical foe at home. It was a grand sight to see that mother giving her last boy to the service of her country; not with a cold stoical indifference, but with christian hope and resignation, believing that God would take care of him and herself. Oh ye mothers of the loyal north, what a patriotic example! You who are surrounded with luxury, who have husbands and daughters to console you, encourage your sons to go forth to fight and defend your homes shoulder to shoulder with the sons of your sister, Mrs. Reeder, who has drunk of the cup of poverty and affliction to its very dregs, but is rich in the love of God and country. The names of these patriotic brothers deserve an honorable mention: James is in the 2d Kentucky Regt., Amos in the 5th Virginia, Charles 5th Pa., Theodore in the 49th Pa., and Robert now in Camp Curtin. J. M. L.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.
August 14th, 1862.

Wm. Lewis, Esq.—Agreeably to your request I transmit a list of the names composing the "Huntingdon Bible Company." The company desires to convey to the good people of Huntingdon, through your columns, its grateful appreciation of the kindness extended to it by them; that parting lunch is yet very green in the memory of the dear fellows as their teeth glide off the surface of the "McClellan Pies," (i. e. camp-biscuit.)

The Company tenders its cordial thanks to Major Geo. W. Garrettson, Mrs. Hal Bryon, and the other noble spirits associated with them, for the Bible Donation, which has placed the gospel in the hands of every member, and to R. B. Wigton, Esq., for his munificent gift of 103 Gum Blankets (whereby the boys are enabled to have a dry couch to repose upon in all weathers). They desire to say, that his kindness and consideration for their comfort will not be forgotten. A more acceptable present could not be made to men coming out than gum blankets to protect them from the chill earth.

We are momentarily expecting orders to strike tents and decamp from here for parts as yet unannounced.—The boysare in good health and spirits and have already established for themselves an excellent reputation throughout camp. Very Truly,

Wallace.

officers.

Wm. W. Wallace, Captain.
Wm. B. Zeigler, 1st Lieutenant.
Wm. F. McPherran, 2d Lieut.
Theodore L. Flood, 1st Sergeant.
John D. Isett, 2d Sergeant.
T. Frank Wattson, 3d Sergeant.
J. Randolph Simpson, 4th Sergeant.
Walter W. Greenland, 5th Sergeant.

1st	Corporal,	J. Rudolph McMurtrie.
2d	"	Chas. E. Campbell.
3d	"	Asbury Derland.
4th	"	Benj. F. Williams.
5th	"	Henry A. Hoffman.
6th	"	Thomas C. Fisher.
7th	"	Z. Gemmill Cresswell.
8th	"	J. Fletcher Conrad.

George W. Friedley, musician.
Geo. W. Brenneman, "
Joseph Goodman, wagoner.

privates.

Africa, Geo. H.	Knode, Albert A.
Benner, Thos. W.	Knode, Joshua R.
Baker, William	Lytle, Milton S.
Brenneman, M. B.	Lincoln, J. George
Brenneman, J. C.	Leffard, John R.
Brenneman, M. L.	Leffard, Enoch I.
Conrad, Benson W.	Lowe, John A.
Canan, Henry	McCoy, Wm. R.
Carmon, Henry C.	McPherran, Alfred
Carmon, John	Morrow, Robt. C.
Decker, Henry P.	Myers, Eli H.
Denny, Alexander	McCoy, John S.
Dewalt, John A.	McDivitt, Jas. C.
Decker, Nicholas	Parker, David H.
Dunmire, Elijah C.	Patton, James
Dinnann, George	Peterson, Wm. H.
Ewart, Thos. L.	Robb, Porter A.
Fockler, J. Lee	Robb, J. Easton
Funk, James	Reed, Samuel
Friday, John H.	Raugh, Sellers
Green, James M.	Reed, Charles H.
Gregg, Thomas J.	Robb, Wm. W.
Graber, Adam	Simpson, Alex. C.
Garland, David W.	Simpson, Geo. A.
Gahagin, Mordecai	Snyder, David C.
Henderson, D. P.	Snyder, John P.
Hazlett, James	Sprenkle, Jerem'h.
Heckadorn, H. B.	Sprenkle, George
Harvey, Parker C.	Spyker, Daniel
Hearn, Jacob	Stewart, John G.
Hawn, Henry	Swoope, Jas. C. M.
Hood, Henry	Stewart, James A.
Hart, Frederick	Snyder, Albert C.
Hoffman, Uriah D.	White, David
Hoffman, John	White, John.
Isenberg, Nich. S.	Whitaker, Thos. S.
Isenberg, Saml. V.	Wilson, James E.
Isenberg, Geo. W.	Wyland, George
Isenberg, John R.	Williams, John
Kuhn, David	Zentmyer, Miles
Kopelin, Wm. O.	Zeck, Elias A.

Farewell to the Huntingdon County Bible Company.

Farewell, brave boys, may God be with you,
And guide you safe from every harm;
Let not the tears of mothers grieve you,
Your country calls you now to arms.

The boys I knew from early childhood;
Ah! yes, 'tis hard with you to part:
Mine eyes with tears are now full blinded,
And grief lays heavy at my heart.

A fond farewell I once have written,
For one who never will return,
A mother's heart is sorely stricken,
For that dear one I now do mourn.

But hush—my heart, from tears refraining,
My country bleeds full well I know;
Had I another son remaining,
He to his country's call should go.

Go! brave ones! go and do your duty,
Nor dare to fill a coward's grave;
Go! not for bribing or a bounty,
But go, our bleeding land to save.

Again farewell, ye gallant soldiers,
May God protect you in the fight;
May not the arms drop from your shoulders
Until you've put the foe to flight. J. L. A.
Alexandria, 1862.

Edwin B. Olds, of Ohio, has been arrested for discouraging enlistments and other treasonable practices, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette. He is the politician who made the speech, recently, in Ohio, advising the Democrats to stay at home and control the elections.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

The following letter was handed to us for publication. It gives interesting particulars of the battles before Richmond:

Harrison Landing, July 21st, 1862.

Dear Brother:—I will now tell you all about the battle from the 26th of June to the 2d of July, as near as I can. I can tell you more about our division than the rest of the army, for that I saw and the rest I did not. On the 26th of June Gen. Porter drove the rebels back on the right and crossed the Chickahominy; he drove them back several miles. The next day, the 27th, the battle was renewed again and there was a severe engagement took place, Porter was then compelled to fall back again. In the morning there was skirmishing along the line in front of us among the pickets, and we had to lay in line of battle all day on our arms; they kept throwing shell back and forward more or less all day; we could hear the cannonading on the right and sometimes the musketry; in the evening all became quiet on our line. About an hour before sundown they were wanting reinforcements at the Chickahominy, and our brigade and part of the Irish brigade went in quick time all the way, about five miles; we got there about sundown, the battle was raging, yet they were bringing plenty of our wounded in. We were drawn up in line of battle as quick as possible and started in double quick for two or three hundred yards to a fence and halted and laid behind the fence to wait for the rascals to come up. Several of their cannon balls struck close by us in the ground, and as soon as it was dark the battle ceased.

We laid there under arms till awhile before daylight, then marched back to Fair Oaks again; the rebel's loss was very heavy, but still they beat our men back with their overwhelming force. In the evening the rebels had a balloon up and as soon as they seen us leaving to go to the right to reinforce our men there, it lowered. They had seen our movements and thought after we had gone they could easily break through. After we had gone, as soon as it was dark they made a desparate attack, but they found that there were still men left there. Our men were afraid the rebels would break through so they made preparations to leave if they should, for in the morning when we got back everything was packed ready to leave. The rebels would have broke through had it not been for the artillery; they kept up a heavy fire with grape, cannister and shell, and kept the rebels back. It was daylight by the time we got back to our camp; we had scarcely time to get something to eat till we were called to arms again and laid in line of battle all day, this was Saturday 28th; that day all the wagons with baggage and camp equipage were started off towards the James River, at Harrison Landing, and a great many of the troops started off at the same time, but as we were the rear guard we did not leave till on Sunday morning 29th; we marched till above Savage Station, then halted, formed a line. As soon as the rebels found that we were gone they came over our breastworks cheering and began to pursue us, but we were ready for that; they came round on our left through the woods and a brisk firing commenced. We were in the field on a small bluff near some buildings about a hundred yards from the woods; the 81st Pa. Reg., mostly called the 1st California Reg't, was in the front of us. The rebels came through the woods till they came to the fence, then commenced firing; we were 25 yards behind the 81st, we were supporting them; we laid down flat on the ground so the balls passed over us. While the firing was going on the 81st stood up to it very bravely, though they shot very wild. The 81st had many men wounded but not many killed. At length the fire became most too hot, so they called for us to relieve them, Gen. French came riding along waived his hat and said: "Colonel, hurrah for the 53d." The 81st now marched away and we took their place. As the 81st passed they said, "take good aim, for we have been shooting too much for nothing," we could easily see that from where we laid. Our right wing commenced pouring in a heavy fire; but the left wing was ordered to retain their fire till they got orders to shoot. The rebels could not stand our fire and soon took to their heels and run. There were several of our men wounded but none killed. The rebel loss was unknown to us, but it must have been heavy.

After the firing Gen. Sumner came riding along our ranks and said, "where are the men that behaved so well; they can't face you my gallant lads, they have gone to the right." Some of our cavalry staid back at Fair Oaks after we had gone, to set fire to everything that could not be taken along, such as commissary stores and other property. There were 10,000 boxes of crackers burned on one pile, besides flour, sugar, coffee, meat and other provisions. We marched on down the railroad till below Savage Station—we laid in line at the edge of the woods to wait for the rebels—we laid there all afternoon.—In the evening another battle commenced near Savage Station, but we didn't get in this, they didn't get down as far as we were. We remained there till awhile after night then we took up our march again, after all was quiet. We were to reach White Oak Swamp that night, our march was a dangerous one, as we were the rear guard we didn't know what minute we might be cut off, we had to be very cautious. We overtook our baggage and provision train a little before we reached the swamp; we got there about daylight and crossed it as quick as possible; there were 3 bridges across the swamp, one for wagons and artillery to cross, and two for soldiers; we were the last regiment crossing; we were both tired and sleepy as we had not much sleep for three nights. As soon as we got over and marched about 200 yards, we stacked arms, thinking that we would now have some rest, but had hardly done so when the Colonel shouted, "attention 53d, counter march by file right!" His command was obeyed, we marched down to the swamp, he now said, "my men I want you to tear up those bridges as quick as you can." We tore up the bridges and burned them, then we marched up the hill and rested there till the middle of the day, when the rebels had planted a couple of batteries on the hill on the opposite side; they could see us and commenced shelling. The teamsters were just down at the swamp watering their mules, the drivers all jumped off and let their mules go. We were all lying down and some were sleeping when the cannons commenced to roar; we all jumped up while the shells and balls came flying over and among us thick and fast; we all fell in ranks and marched to the far side of the field; by this time one of our batteries was ready to commence shelling and then we had to support that one, which threw us right in range with the rebel guns. We were about one hundred yards behind our battery, and laid there flat on the ground all afternoon. There was a heavy cannonading kept up on both sides until evening, when our men silenced the rebel batteries. There was only one man killed in our regiment, but several wounded, and a few more men killed. At sundown we marched back toward the swamp to keep the rebels from crossing. After dark we could hear them giving command; they came to the swamp and attempted to build up the bridge, but one battery belonging to our brigade staid on the field till after we left, they kept throwing canister among them and kept them back till all the rest of the troops had left. We remained on the field till 11 o'clock at night, and then left too. There were several wagons standing in the field loaded with pontoon bridges that could not be taken along, they were set on fire and burnt. We marched all that night, and the next morning after sunrise we reached James river, and laid there about two hours when a battle took place on Malvern Hill, about three miles back from where we laid; we had to go there again, and when we reached the place it was covered with troops and artillery, there was more artillery there than over I saw at one place.—We had to lay there in the field all day on our arms in the hot sun, the rebel cannon balls and shells flying over us and sometimes they would strike close by us. The rebels shot pieces of *railroad iron* and all such things, and we could hear them whistling half a mile. There were none of our regiment hurt there. We remained on the hill till early the next morning, then we started and came down to where we are now. We have it very easy here now and are encamped in a nice place, only a half mile from the James river, and the same distance from McClellan's headquarters. We go to the river to bathe instead of drilling; it is an order from the General. We have been engaged in digging wells and have very good water now. Our captain is in the hospital now; he got sick after the battle at Fair Oaks. Col. Brook is acting as brigadier general in French's place. We have seen some very hard times and expect to see more, but it is all for the Union. I am in good health.

Yours, &c. F. L. S.
Co. C, 53 Reg't Pa. Vols.

The Draft to be made on September 1st.

Harrisburg, August 14.—The following order has just been received by the Governor:

Ordered—First. That, after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for the regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received, and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth. The draft for 300,000 militia, called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the 1st day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., and continued from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands and no officer now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President:
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DIED,

On the 12th inst., at his residence, in Philadelphia, Mr. Jacob Piper, in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased was a son of Daniel Piper, of this place. When quite a youth he went to Philadelphia to engage in the mercantile business. For a few years he was a salesman in one of the principal wholesale stores on Third street, when by a strict attention to business success attended his course. Subsequently he engaged in a retail store on Second street, and was doing well when death met him and cut short his career. He was a very worthy man, a good citizen, and a consistent member of the German Reformed Church of Race street. He leaves a wife and two children, with a large circle of friends to mourn his early departure.

In the borough of Alexandria, on Monday, Aug. 4th, 1862, after a lingering disease, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, aged 52 years, 4 months.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
August 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of Holler & Warfel, (in the Blacksmithing business at Mill Creek,) are requested to settle their accounts immediately, as one of the firm has enlisted in the army, and the accounts must be settled forthwith. HOLLER & WARFEL.

☞ The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned (to whom all accounts will be presented at the old stand. FRANCIS HOLLER.

Mill Creek, Aug. 19, 1862-3t*

NOTICE.—Jurors, suitors and witnesses for the second week court will take notice that all the cause for trial on that week have been continued, and therefore they need not attend.

By order of the Court. J. C. WATSON, Sheriff.

$40! WAGES PAID $100!

To sell goods for the Adams Sewing Machine Company. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. HUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

BANK NOTICE.

In pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1850, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER FORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

Stray Cattle.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, about the last of May last, three head of cattle—one black-spotted Heifer two years old past—one black steer yearling past, and one red Heifer with some white mixed, yearling past. They all have a slit in left ear and tails cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

August 12, 1862-3t. John Smiley.

Notice—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, or having claims against me will call and settle immediately, or will be disposed of according to law. The books will be left in the hands of J. F. Thompson of Mill Creek.

Mill Creek, July 11, 1862. Dr. G. W. THOMPSON.

War! War!! War!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market price will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS!

The largest and most complete equipped

Equestrian Establishment

in the World; comprising a better collection of beautifully trained

HORSES AND PONIES,

and a larger number of PERFORMERS than any company extant. Will exhibit in

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

On Tuesday, August 26th, 1862.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors open at two and seven o'clock. Performance to commence half an hour later.

ADMISSION, - - - - 25 cts.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are able to offer for their amusement, this season of 1862, in a most superior manner. The wagons have been newly painted and decorated; the harness is entirely new; the wardrobe is of the most costly description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris during the past winter.

THE BAND WAGON

Is a triumph of art, manufactured by the best makers, and ornamental in the highest style of art. Among the features of this establishment is the

ZOUAVE HALT,

illustrating with striking vividness, scenes in the present war; first the march and then the halt, (in which all the horses lay down and sit up at the word of command,) concluding with the GRAND CHARGE. The

ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE

is also another feature, and is introduced this season for the first time in any traveling arena.

THE ACTING MULES,

PETE AND BARNEY,

will be introduced at each Exhibition, and illustrate the old motto, "That some things can be done as well as others." The

HORSES AND PONIES

are the best trained in the profession, foremost among which is the great

Talking Horse, "Washington,"

who will be introduced by his trainer,

DAN GARDNER,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOWN,

who will appear at each entertainment in all his SONGS, ANECDOTES, WITICISMS, &c., &c.

The Performers compose the Stars of Europe and America; among whom will be found the names of

R. HEMMINGS,	GEORGE DERIOUS,
JOHN FOSTER,	SIGNOR PARKER,
MONS. MORESTE,	W. HILL,
W. KING,	J. KING,
W. GIREN,	C. RICKER,
L. LEVON,	R. BALL,
Miss ELIZA GARDNER,	Madame CAMILLA,
La PETITE CAMILLA,	MASTER ED.

And those

Three Great Clowns,

DAN. GARDNER, JOHN FOSTER, YOUNG DAN.

On the morning of Exhibition the Company will enter town in

GRAND PROCESSION,

HEADED BY

BRITNER'S BRASS BAND,

seated in their beautiful Band Coach and drawn by a line of Splendid Horses, followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Luggage, Vans, &c., &c.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

TYRONE, Monday, August 25, 1862.
BELLEVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

W. H. GARDNER, Agent.
CHAS. WHITNEY, Adv. Agt.

August 12, 1862-2t.

Caution.—I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Cough for the sum of $31 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862.* J. R. McCARTNEY.

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST & BEST. ☜

THE "WILLIAMS & ORVIS'"

UNEQUALLED $25.00 DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The "WILLIAMS & ORVIS'" SEWING MACHINE, has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation, second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed; while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled.

We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any $50 Machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell, and embroider and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine, ever made.

☞ Machines forwarded by Express, with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞ Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair *one year, without charge*

☞ Agents wanted in every town and county in this State, east of the Allegheny Mountains.

☞ Enclose a stamp for terms and circulars.

Address G. R. JONES & Co.,
(Box 889) No. 50, North 5th st., below Arch,
July 30, 1862-1t Philadelphia, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & Co., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, Ft. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Cass and Cassville,	August	22, at Cassville.
West,	"	26, at Shavers creek bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Hall Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Dudley.
Tod,	"	25, at Newberg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt.

BANK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1860, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM F. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.	

July 22, 1862—6m.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
130th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

Stray Cow.—Came to the property of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on or about the 5th inst., a red and white Speckled COW, 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.
Juniata Iron Works, July 21, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1862.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jan. 2, 1861-tf. HUNTINGDON, PA.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the store on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

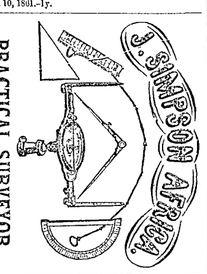
☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.—GS

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1555.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

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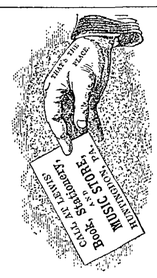

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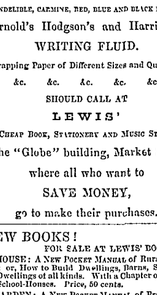

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